Gov. Flower Graphtenily Sets Forth New York's Part In the Exposition Gorgoous Disminstion of the Building at Night-The Recoption to the Governor-Coming Events in the New York Celebration,

damago, Sept. 4.-Special features drew many persons to the World's Fair grounds today. The first people to enter the park were the Eastern excursionists who came to the city restorday. The formal exercises in the New York building were held early, and were attended by a great crowd that remained on the grounds all day. The international concert also proved an attraction, but the great attendance was drawn from the ranks of labor. It was a holiday, and thousands of persons took advantage of the fact. In every part of Jackson Park it was cool and pleasant. Words of praise for the Fair and of New York's interest in the Exposition were spoken by Chaumesy M. Depew and Gov. Flower in the

Empire State building.

The occasion was the celebration of New York day at the Fair. The exercises began with the formal ceremony at 11 o'clock, and ended late to-night with a banquet and informal ball in honor of the Governor and the distinguished persons who accompanied him

At no State fête given on the World's Fair grounds have there been so many distinguished representatives of the State in attendance. There was Gov. Flower and his staff, the members all brilliantly attired in uniforms; Chauncey M. Depew. Mayor Gilroy and his eleven children, Richard Croker, Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, Bourke Cockran, and a host of State and city officials, politicians, and prominent citizens. A New Yorker was no tranger at Jackson Park to-day. He was in the midst of his friends.

The exercises were to have been held at 10 o'clock, but it was an hour later before anything like order could be obtained. As a mat-ter of fact, the New York representatives at the Fair had failed to provide accommodations for the crowd. Accordingly, at 9 o'clock. a great crowd had taken possession of the building. From that time on Columbian Guards added to the confusion by driving the people from one part of the building to another without method or purpose. It was a goodnatured crowd, however, and cheered the distinguished guests as they entered the building. Director-General Davis was the first of these to arrive. He was followed by every member of his staff. At 11 o'clock the Governor and his escort entered the building. Little time was lost in the formal reception of the New Yorkers, and the whole party almost immediately entered the banquet hall. A small stage had been erected at the north end. The Governor and a few others were seated. The tistood. In the company were the wives and friends of the prominent New York men participating in the celebration. Mayor Gilroy sat among them.

The address of welcome was made by Mr. Depew, who spoke on behalf of the Board of General Managers. His was a characteristic talk, eloquent and full of interest. He praised the Fair and Chicago, not forgetting his native State. Gov. Flower responded at length.

In the course of his remarks, Gov. Flower

self here from week to week and month to month.

"In the score, beauty, and extent of its floral display New York has been admittedly floral display. New York has been admittedly floral display has the self and it has made a fine orchid display. From the great bay trees at the main entrances of the Horticultural building to the aquatic plants in the basin of the fountain, from the fancy beddings which thas kept filled at the side of the building to the roses and rhododeudrons on the wooded island. New York is represented everywhere that there is foliage or bloom in the beautiful park before us. If all the fruits grown in this jounity, save only the semi-tropical kinds. New York has shown a greater number of varieties than any other State, and of grapes and their products it has made a showing worthy of a commonwealth whose grape crop has a higher cash value than that of any other in the Union.

"Though New York does not rank as a minimal of the second of

ough New York does not rank as a min-Though New York does not rank as a mining State, its mineral products are rich and
varied. Its ciny alone supplies the raw material for a brick industry worth eight millions
and a half a year. Neither money nor pains
has been spared to make an adequate display
in the department of mines and mining, and
the state has installed in its pavilion here a
yery line exhibit of building stones, clays, and
sands, of limestone and mari, gypsum and
brine and rock salt, fron ores, shale, graphite,
leidspar, quartz, garnet, and tale. The petroleum product of the State is represented, as
well as its world-famous mineral waters. It
has erected an obelisk, snowing the whole series of its goological formations, and it has
sent from the State museum a scientific collection of minerals, the result of years of careful selection and of the highest educational
value.

iection of minerals, the result of years of carried section and of the highest educational value.

"To the botanical exhibit it has contributed a rare collection of edible and poisonous lungs, and to the roological exhibit that unique execution are the Cohoes mastodon, and a collection of the land and fresh water shells and the mammals of the State. For the illustration of the abortginal life of the continent. New York has sent representatives of the safe tribes of the froque is confederate, with their long house wigwams, cances, and characteristic occupations, customs, and ceremonies. The physical contour of the State is shown in the mining building in a superbreilef map, and its canal system is defineated on another relief map in the transportation building. In the same section is the illustrative material showing the railroad system of the State in all its confidence.

is shown in the mining building in a superly relief man, and its canal system is delineated on another relief map in the transportation huilding. In the same section is the illustrative material showing the railroad system of the State in all its ramifications. By land and made if the gate which is what nature has "One-seventh of the continent.

One-seventh of the entire space devoted to educational exhibits in the Department of Alberal Arts is occupied by New York. At its entrance hangs a map which indicates the reason of this proud preminence, for on it may be found marked the location and grade by dots, which are as the stars of heaven for multitude. From the kindergarten to the university, the whole scheme of education is represented here. They are specimens of the simplest kind of manual training, and examples of the highest forms of intellectual by grade, and shows in successive groups the nature, and shows in successive groups the nature, and shows in successive groups the nature, and when the State presented the seventer of the stars of the states of the s nature, and snows in successive groups the nature, ampliances, and results of the system by which the State preserves its citizanship from the blight of illteracy. The growth and development of the school system

of the State for the last twenty-five years may be studied in statistical charts, and, from a complete collection of text books to the phonographic reproduction of musical work, no detail has been omitted by which the world may ludge of the value of New York's contribution to the education of the people of the United States.

"The business colleges of the State make a good showing, and there is a fine collective exhibit of the New York City Art Schools, the Art Students' League, and other institutions of similar geope. Conspicuous among the exhibits of schools devoted to manual and technological instruction is that of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, and the unique product known as the Chautauqua system of education is amply and ably illustrated hers. There is no older school system in the country than that of New York, and there is no part of its civil organization of which it is more justiy proud.

"The great work which New York State and

is amply and ably filustrated here. There is no oder school system in the country than that of New York, and there is no part of its civil organization of which it is more justly proud.

"The great work which New York State and its civil subdivisions do for the relief of paiperism, for the care of the insane, and the education of the defective classes, has been demonstrated at this Exhibition as it has never been before. The whole range of activity of the charitable, correctional, and reformatory institutions of the State has been shown in a way which makes the subject clearer than volumes of reports could do. It is the boast of our Christian civilization that it cares for those whom pagan civilization neglected. The private and public benefleence of New York transcends all limitations of sect or creed, and its graphic delineation here may well challenge the attention of the world.

"In all the work of women at the Fair the women of New York have done their full share. They have decorated and furnished the library in the Women's building; they have been the largest contributors to its exhibit of works of art and its collection of articles of historical interest. The trained nurses' exhibit was made under the supervision of the New York Board of Women Managers, and the New York Cooking school exhibit was organized under the supervision of the New York Board of Women Managers, and the New York Cooking school exhibit was organized under the supervision of the New York Board of Women Managers, and the New York Board of Women Managers, and the New York Cooking school exhibit was organized under the supervision of the Afro-American race. The representatives of the New York Board of the women of the Afro-American race. The representatives of the New York Board of the park destined to show how a workingman and his family may be enabled to live with due regard to the requirements of sanitation and healthful nutriment for \$500 a year. The house in which we stand has been one of the sights of the Fair. It has been a matte

which are nourished in the homes of the tollers.

"And, for all this and more than I have been able to specify in detail, New York has had her reward. Judged by the most practical standard, the foremost commercial State of the Union could afford to be represented heregenerously, even invisibly. Her producers and merchants could not, if they would, have been swayed by any narrow sectional prejudice, and it would have been foreign to all the history and allen to every great tradition of the State to have left any question about the frank and friendly rivary with which it sought to tory and alien to every great tradition of the State to have left any question about the frank and friendly rivairy with which it sought to enhance the giories of the Columbian Exposition. That has been recognized by every visitor to the Fair, and by none more cordially than by this great progressive, and whole-souled Western people, with whose interests our own are so closely bound. The triumph here has been largely ours, and in their satisfaction with the grand, the world-famous result we can participate not only without isalousy, but with the calm assurance that we have done our full share to-ward rendering it immortal. Had the Fair, as miost of us hoped, been held within our own borders, there would have been no grudging, halting cooperation from the West. Carried out as it has been, on a scale more splendid and more comprehensive than we had ever dreamed of, it is a proud satisfaction to be able to say on behalf of New York: We are in it as no other State is; we are of it as n

talk, aloquent and full of interest. He praised the Fair and Chicago, not forgetting his native bital. Gov. Flower seponded at length. There is abundant evidence of the extent and variety of the trade of New York to be all the control of the trade of New York to be all the control of the trade of New York to be all the presentative firms from New York are in the from the New York are in the Strong of the State has come in as an exhibitor here.

The State of the Strong of the Strong of the State has of the bounty of a sture and the best she has of the bounty of a sture and the state has come in as an exhibitor here of the great departments of the Expection, and I am happy to say we have been able to do all and more than all that we promised to all and more than all that we promised to all and more than all that we promised to all and more than all that we promised to all and more than all that we promised to all and more than all that we promised to the great departments of the Expection, and I am happy to say we have been able to say on the State than is to be found in the New York in the Agricultural building. It has been the state of the state o which out of the ranks of its citizenship can at all times summon such men to assume public responsibilities. Donald McNaughton was a genuine son of New York, and his pride in his native State was of that noble kind which made him ambitious to add to its historic lustre. The career of such a man is a legacy of which the income never ceases to grow. For the example which he set and the public spirit which he diffused survive him in the lives of those who came within the sphere of his influence, and so, in ever-widening circles, the impulse derived from a good man's life helps the work of regenerating the world. Mr. McNaughton lived long enough to see the fruit of his labors here and died amid the very triumphs which he helped to create. There will be no need to fear about the future New York while it is served by men so capable, so disinterested, and so patriotic as Donald McNaughton."

The Governor was followed by Director-General Davis, after which Joseph O'Connor of the Rochester Post-Express read an original poem. At the conclusion of the exercises Gov. Flower held a public reception, which was very largely attended.

At Do'clock this evening the Board of Lady Managers entertained Gov. Flower and staff at tes, when a handsome silk State flag was presented to the Governor.

The great event of the day, however, was the reception this evoning given to the Governer by the New York managers. For this occasion the magnificent State building was gorgeously filluminated according to a design furnished by Pain. There were 2,000 invitations. In the filluminations the columns were lined with green fairy lamps, the windows with amber, the coping with red, white, and blue, and above this was a string of ruby lamps, Japanese lanterns were strung from the gable ends to the earth, and the exterior lawns, flower beds, and trees were richly decorated. There were 10,000 lamps on the building, the largest number of lights ever placed on a building of this size.

To-night there was a grand display of fireworks the most brilliant

New York State building and a bord of the Flower. The festivities did not end to-night, for to-morrow evening the Sons of New York will follow with a dinner and dance.

On Thursday evening the New York State managers will give a banquet to the army and navy officers on duty at the Exposition. On Friday there will be an entertainment to the foreign and State Commissioners, at which the Javanese dancing girls will be the chief attraction. attraction.
To-day's paid admissions to the Fair were 161,854.

Gov. Patterson and Staff Of to the Pair. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Major-Gen. Snowden and Brig.-Gen. Dechart, accompanied by mem-bers of their respective staffs, a portion of the Governor's staff, and the City Troop, which is Governor's staff, and the try Troop, which is to act as the Governor's escort, left here at 11:40 o'clock this morning on a special Pennsylvania Railroad train for Chicaro, Gov. Fattison, Brig. Gen. Gobin, the remainder of the Governor staff, and several ladies boarded the train at Harrisburg, and Brig. Gen. Wyley and staff will join the party at Pittsburgh. All of the party will take part in the Fennsylvania Day exercises at the World's Fair on Thursday.

Shot His Wife's Paramour.

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 4.—On Saturday night ex-Sheriff Willis of Sullivan bade his wife good-by and told her he was going to arlisle. good-by and told her he was going to carlisle, ten miles distant; to attend to some business. He returned about 11 o'clock, accompanied by two trusty friends, whom he placed on guard. Going to his wile's bodroom window, he sounded the alarm. Ex-Prosecuting Attorney W. C. Hulse of this county was inside, and, as he endeavored to escape through the window, was shot and mortally wounded by Willis. Hulse and Willis were relatives by marriage. The latter surrendered himself.

Diedat 166, Having Cut Three Sets of Tooth. Sr. Louis, Sept. 4. - Mrs. Mary Murphy died at the residence of her son, at 3,938 Lucky street, yesterday afternoon at the age of 100 years Her death resulted from old age, as she passed away without signoss and apparently without pain. A remarkable feature of her life was that she "cut" three sets of testh, the third set being perfect at the time of her death.

4,000 LABOR MEN IN LINE.

A PICTURESQUE AND ORDERLY HOLI-DAY PARADE

Paraders Stalwart Policemen on Hand, But They Mad Nothing to Do-No Review as the Procession Passed City Hall, Yesterday's parade of labor and trade unions was picturesque with uniformed organizalively with music, and gayly patriotic with American flags. There was an entire absence of Socialistic banner literature, all of the banners carried denoting only the names and characters of the various unions. In all the parade there were very few who were not American citizens, and the majority were native Americans.

It was a holiday parade and was controlled by holiday humor: it was a parade of content-ed laborers, and as such it was viewed with interest and satisfaction by the thousands in Broadway stores and offices who had no holiday, to be sure, but who left their work long enough to see part of the parade, at least, The perfection of the weather, instead of adding to the numbers in the parade, doubtless had something to do with the fact that there were fewer than were expected. Had the morning broke a little less fair there would have been less attraction in the idea of a trip on the water or into the country on some of the many excursions advertised.

The order for the parade called for a formation in the vicinity of Cooper Union, and crowds began gathering in Third and Fourth o'clock. The work of placing the organbig Grand Marshal James C. Edwards and his aids for some time, and it was nearly 11 o'clock before the platoon of police who headed the line were told that all were ready, and the march began. At that time there were a thousand women and children in the neighborhood of Cooper Union, nearly all in holiday dress, and carrying comfortable-looking hampers, which told of their intentions to precede their husbands and fathers in the march to the ex-

There were just enough uniformed organiza-There were just enough uniformed organizations to give an agreeable variety to the parade. Some organizations were only uniform
hats, some carried uniform bamboo canes, and
some wore something to suggest their occupation, as the neat leather abrons of the horseshoers. But the best thing uniform about the
paraders was their good nature and the evidence of their pro perous condition. They
were started off with a cheer by the crowds of
spectators, and that cheer was repeated for
them at frequent intervals along the line of
march. That line was from Cooper Union to
Washington square, back to Broadway by
Fourth street, down Broadway to Park row
through City Hall Park, to Broadway again by
Mall street, and then to Bowling Green, where
the paraders broke ranks and scattered at
will, the majority going to the Staten Island
boats to reach the picnic grounds at New
Dorp. The largest crowds viewed the parade
at Washington Square and City Hall Park, but
there was a lining of spectators in Broadway
from Fourth street to Bowling Green.

There was an admirable exhibition of big
men at the head of the parade. Grand Marshal Edwards stands six feet two inches above
the sidewalk, and the police squad consisted
of Broadway six footers in charge of Sergeant
Thomas Coughlin and Roundsman Donalt
Fraser, each measuring six feet two. Still
another police effect having two inches more tions to give an agreeable variety to the paof Broadway six footers in charge of Sergeant
Thomas Coughlin and Roundsman Donald
Fraser, each measuring six feet two. Still
another police efficer having two inches more
than six feet to his credit, Capt. Doherty, was
in charge of a squad of Broadway six footers
at Céoper Union. In all there was an aggregation of big policemen and big labor leaders,
for the Grand Marshal's aides were also more
than six feet tall.

The order of the parade was as follows,
nearly every union being preceded by a band
and having a marshal of its own:

Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment band.
Grand Marshal James C. Edwards.
Chief Aides, Frank W. Baimes, Joseph (Cuddity, and
BULLDING TRADES SECTION.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION. darshals James P. Archibald and Samue McClurken.

PIRST DIVISION. Division Marshat George Brutchers.

Board of Walking Delegates, Mosaic and Encanstic Tile Layers Union, Hexagon Labor Club of Tile Layers Heipers, New York branch of the National Granite Cut ters Union, Ornamental Plasterers Union, Phomis Labor Club of Brass Workers and Metal Polishers, The atrical Protective Union, Iron Moulders Union No. 25,

Division Marshal, Edward Regan.

Paper Hangers' Union, United Wood Carvers' Association, Amaigamated Society of Carpenters and Johnora, eight louises; Local Enton No. 3 of the National Brotherbaood of Ricotrical Workers, Gilders and Picture Frame Makers' Union.

THIRD DIVISION.

Division Marshal, Richard Kirwin.

Horseshoers' Unions Nos. 1 and 8: Operative Flasterers' Society, Plasterers' Laborers' Union. FOURTH DIVISION.

hood of the City Hall when it was noticed that there were no municipal officials there as reviewers. The fact is, the Central Labor Union, under whose auspices the parade was organized, purposely neglected asking any city officers to review the parade, as it was desired to avoid anything which might give a political tone or appearance to any feature of the day's programme.

The parade was three-quarters of an hour in passing the City Hall. Neither there, where the parade was largest, nor at any part of the line of march had the police, under command of inspector Williams, any trouble in preserving order or keeping the spectators back to the curb line. Street car travel was not entirely stopped, although the cable cars were unable to run faster than the parade moved, as some of the organizations insisted on their right to march on the line of the cable car tracks.

The various organizations in the Builders' Association had a special parade earlier in the day. They formed at Central Hall in West Thirty-second street, under command of Grand Marshal Henry A. Hieks. Among the organizations in this parade were the Progressive Carpenters, Gorman Framers, Mysite Tie Association, Cement Masons, Pavers Union, Foundrymen, and the Franklin Association of Pressmen. The paraders marched over to Eighth avenue, down to Fourteenth street, around street.

TWO PARADES IN BROOKLYN.

1.000 Central Labor Valon Men in Line-The There was a general suspension of business in Brooklyn, and the holiday was more generally observed than in any previous year since Labor Day was established. The fine weather brought a great outpouring of people on the streets, and the trolley cars were taxed to their utmost capacity to transport passen gers to the parks and outlying districts. There were two separate labor parades, that of the Central Labor Union in the Western District and that of the Central Labor Federation in the Eastern District. The former had between the Lastern District. The trainer has to wook 4,000 and 5,000 men in line. The various bodies which participated in the Central Labor Union turnout assembled in the neighborhood of Cumberland street and Lafayette avenue, and fell in at the points assigned them in military fashion.

The column was made up as follows:

Mounted Police Escort.

The column was made up as follows:

Grand Marshal, John J. Cannon; Wm. C. Rosenkranz, chief aid; assistant aids, Edward Callagher,
Frast Division.—Charles Reichers, division marshal;
Horsenbers Union No. 7, Bollermakers and Iron SuipBuilders' Hranch Rd.
Naccorp Division.—Stephen J. Connoliv, division marshali Typographical Union No. 98, Laborars' Protective
Unions, divisions Nos. 1, 2, and 5.
Taium Division.—John Crawford, division marshal;
Laborars' Frotective Unions, divisions Nos. 4, 5, 4, 7,
and 8.
Forum Division.—P. D. Monahan, division marshal;
Plumbers' Laborars, Brotherhood of Fainters and Decorators. oratora Firm Division.—J. Opita division marshal: Cigar-makers' Union No. 182, Ciothing Cutters' Union. makers' Union No. 182, Ciothing Cutters' Union.

Grand Marshal Cannon and his assistants were mounted on well-trained horses and wore broad red, white, and blue sashes and soft, wide-brimmed hats. The horsesheers and the other trades were their regalls. The American flag and trade banners were the only emblems displayed. Tapographical Union No. 98 made a fine showing. With it was Sheriff Courtney, who is an old member of the graft.

Aloud cheer went up from the 3,000 or 4,000

spectators when the march began soon after 12 o'clock. The line of march was up Lafayette avenue to Bushwick avenue to March and no invitation had been sent to the Mayyr or any other officials to review the labor hosts.

The paraders were joined at the park by their wives, sisters, and aweethearts, and the day was spent in sports and dancing. Many speeches on labor topies were made from stands erected on the grounds.

The Central Labor Federation, which is mostly composed of Bocialists, turned out about 3,000 men in its parade in Williamsburgh. Charles Steinheimer was Grand Marshal. The line of march was from Humboldt Hall, at Humboldt street and Montrose avenue, down to Stagg street to Ewen street, and then along Ewen street to Johnson avenue, to Broadway, to Melrose atrest, to Central avenue. De Ralb avenue, terminating at the sand lots at Knickerbocker avenue, near the city line, where a platform had been erected.

The organizations of the Socialistic Labor party marched in the first division, and in the second division were the trades unions affiliated with the Federation, In the third division were Brewers' Union, No. 68; Beer Drivers' Union, Charmmakers' Union, No. 149; Swedish Machinists, and Waiters' and Bartenders' Union, The fourth division was composed of Bricklayers' Union, No. 8; Carpenters' Union, No. 201; German Painters' Union, Cabinetmakers' Union, No. 8; Carpenters' Union, No. 201; German Painters' Union, Cabinetmakers' Union, No. 8; Carpenters' Union, and United Hebrew trades. The latter numbered 300.

The red flag led the procession and on each side, a short distance behind, were American

Union, and United Hebrew trades. The latter numbered 301.

The red flag led the procession and on each side, a short distance behind, were American flags. Among the signs carried were "Before election politicians beg for your vetes, after election you can beg them for bread," "Wages and slavery lead many to barbarism," "Where are the representatives of the people who stand by the people in the hour of need?" and "Because we have worked and produced too much we have been made fidle and destitute."

After the parade there were speeches by Frank Schaefer and Frank Gassen, who urged their hearers to stand by the Socialistic Labor party in November if they expected to obtain their rights.

when the speeches were over, the members of the unions and their families went to the Labor Lyceum in Willoughby avenue, where a pienic was held and plenty of music and refreshments were provided.

Westchester Firemen Turn Out.

Mount Vernon, Sept. 4.-Nereld Engine Company, No. 1, of South Mount Vernon, celebrated Labor Day by a parade and picnic to which the various companies from the surrounding country were invited. Lunch was served to the visiting firemen in Nereid Hall, after which the chiefs and their assistants and the foremen and assistant foremen of the visiting companies were photographed. In the parade were the following companies: Minneford Engine of City Island, Independent Engine of White Plains, Ningara Hose of Mount Vernon, Independent Engine of Williamsbridge, Reliance Truck of East Chester, Lady Washington Hose of Yonkers, Mountaineer Engine of Yonkers, Central Hose of Mount Vernon, Protection Engine of Mount Vernon, Union Truck of Mamaroneck, Mamaroneck Hose of Mamaroneck, Enterprise Truck of New Hochelle, Independent Hose of Mount Vernon, Empire Engine of Westchester, Laconia Hose of Williamsbridge, Americus Truck of South Mount Vernon, and Nereid Engine of South Mount Vernon, and Nereid Engine of South Mount Vernon. the foremen and assistant foremen of ithe vis-

sey City.

The celebration of Labor Day in Jersey City and Hoboken was confined to a general susand Hoboken was confined to a general sus-pension of business and to picnics, games, and other amusements. There was no parade of labor organizations. The majority of them took part in the picnic and games at Caledo-nian Park, under the management of District Assembly 197. Knights of Labor. All the public buildings and banks were closed, and flags were liberally displayed. In the way of suspension of business and work, the day was more generally observed than ever before-

The Labor Federation's Picale.

The New York Central Labor Federation held its annual picnic yesterday at "Fort Wendell," 194th street and Amsterdam avenue. Among the organizations which were most strongly represented were the Architectural Iron Workers, Ale and Porter Union No. 1. International Cloakmakers' Union. Amaigamated Brass Workers, Cigarmakers' Union No. 90, United Engineers, and the Dramatischer Verein Lassalle. The fun began early in the forencon, and did not end until nearly midnight. Dancing was the favorite pastime, and bowling and shooting shared the honors

for second place.

A large red banner suspended near the entrance to the grounds attracted considerable attention. On it, in large white letters, were the words: "Leave the poor old stranded wreck (Trades Union, Pure and Simple) and swim for the shore."

Anarchists Go to the Theatre,

The Anarchists of 11 Pike street celebrated Labor Day by a dramatic performance at the Windsor Theatre last night, the play being The Beggar of Odessa, or Marriage After Death," a melodrama which was presented in

Beer Browers' Union No. 1. Beer Drivers' Union, Bakers' Union No. 1. Beer Drivers' Union Union No. 1. Beer Drivers' Union No. 1. Beer Drivers' Union Union No. 1. Beer Drivers' Union Union No. 1. Beer Drivers' Union No. 1. Beer Drivers' Union Union Wilson No. 1. Beer Drivers' Union Union No. 1. Beer Drivers' Union In the City Hall when it was noticed that there were no mulcipal officials there as reviewers. The fact is, the Central Labor Union Under whose auspices the parade was organization on Union Under whose auspices the parade was organization on Union Under whose auspices the parade was organization on Union Under whose auspices the parade was organization on Union Under whose auspices the parade was organization of the City Hall when it was noticed that there were no mulcipal officials there as reviewers. The fact is, the Central Labor Union, under whose auspices the parade was organization of the City Hall when it was noticed that there were no mulcipal officials there as reviewers. The fact is, the Central Labor Union, under whose auspices the parade was organization of the Union Under whose auspices the parade was organization of the Individual of the Schotland of the Union Under Whose auspices the parade was organization of the Union Under Whose auspices the parade was organization of the Union Under Whose auspices the parade was organization of the Union Under Whose auspices the parade was organization of the Union Under Whose auspices the parade was organization of the Union Under Whose auspices the parade was organization women and children, and the majority went hefore the parade broke up at 12:30 o'clock. The big rush was on between 10 o'clock and noon. The 10:30 boat carried 2,000 people, the largest crowd of the day.

The Aurora Cyclers, a club of young colored men and women, were out with their wheels, and made a picturesque sight in their blue uniforms. One boat carried three different parties of Italians, each with its own band and quite distinct from the others.

> LONGSHOREMEN MAY MAKE TROUBLE. Reports that the Mallory Line Is Taking Italians to Texas.

Houston, Sept. 4.—There is a probability of a strike and perhaps trouble in Galveston tomorrow. A few days ago the announcement was made that the Mailory line, plying between New York and Galveston, would reduce the wages of their stevedores 20 per cent. to take effect on the arrival of the incoming steamer, the Leona, due to arrive yesterday morning, but which will not arrive until tomorrow. The cause of the delay is due to the fact that the Mallory line officials in New York discharged their 'longshoremen and substituted Italians at \$1.25 per day. The Pennsylvania road has been furnishing them coal, but the employees of that railroad instituted a boycott in behalf of the 'longshoremen and refused to handle coal for the Mallory line. Private telegrams in cipher have been received by labor leaders in Galveston and Houston, stating that the Loona had on board 154 Italians, who are to take the places of the men now on the jetties, and if the 'longshoremen or stevedores do not accept the reduction, more will be imported to take their places. The speeches of Labor Day will have worked the men up. Secret meetings are being held. morrow. The cause of the delay is due to

Unwilling to Pay Reat These Hard Times The half-day session yesterday in the Fifth Judicial District Court, presided over by Jus-tice Henry M. Goldfogie, revealed 207 dispossess cases. In the past three weeks 772 cases for non-payment of rent have been passed upon by Justice Goldfogle. The cases yesterday, like their predecessors, showed in many instances that the Hebrew tenants had money, but were unwilling to pay. To all was given from a day to a week's time to pay their rent or move.

A Watchman Dies While On Duty, Edward P. Chase, a watchman and timekeeper employed by the Brush Electric Light Company at 210 Elizabeth street, died auddenly while on duty on Sunday night of heart disease. Chase had formerly been a dentist in Maine. He was 63 years old and had been employed by the Edison Company for eight years. He was married and boarded at 235 Fifth street. Close of the Swiss Pestival,

The Swiss festival at Sulzer's Harlem River Park ended last night. There were games yesterday and Swiss wrestling, and many pretty girls, picturesquely clad, competed for the prize offered for the prettlest Swiss cos-tume. The attendance was very large. The featival will add about \$2,000 to the Swiss Hall building fund.

Mrs. Rose Baum Recovering. Mrs. Rose Baum, the woman who was nearly asphyziated by gas in the Everett House on Saturday night, recovered consciousness in the New York Hospital yesterday. The dectors say she is out of danger and will be able to go to her sister's home in Boston soon. She could not toll a rational story of her adventures.

JEROME BONAPARTE DEAD.

GRAND NEPHEW OF EMPEROR NA-POLEON DIES AT BEVERLY.

West Point Graduate, He Served on the American Frontler and in the French Army With Distinction in the Crimen-Escaping from the Commune, He Metursed to the United States and Married a Granddaughter of Baniel Webster

BEVERLY, Sept. 4 .- Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte died at his summer home, Pride's Crossing, at 9:30 o'clock last night. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte was a grand-

nephew of the great Napoleon. His grandfather was Jerome Bonaparte, a brother of Napoleon, born in Corsica Nov. 15, 1784. His grandmother was Edgabeth Patterson, the daughter of a wealthy citizen of Baltimore. Jerome Bonaparte came to this country in 1803, and met Miss Patterson in Baltimore. Her father was very much opposed to the marriage, but the wedding took place on Christmas eve, 1803. Napoleon I. was displeased with the marriage, and in 1806 declared it void. It French authorities. Their son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, was the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in Baltimore in 1832, and when 20 years old graduated at West Point.

in Baltimore in 1832, and when 20 years old graduated at West Point. Until his resignation of his Lieutenancy in the United States army he served on the frontier with the mounted riflemen. He entered the Imperial French army Sept. 5, 1854, as Second Lieutenant of the Seventh Dragoons. He became Chef. D'Escadron, Third Cuirassiers, Aug. 15, 1855, and was transferred March Iti, 1857, to the Dragoons del 'Imperatrice. He served in the Crimean war against Russia in 1854-55 as engineer at Balaklava, Inkerman. Tehernia, and the slege of Sebastopol, for all which distinguished active services he was decorated by the Sultan of Turkey with the Medjidle order, made Knight of the Legion of Honor of France, and received the Crimean medal from the Queen of England.

He was in the Algerian campaign of 1856-7, engaged in several actions with the Kabyles; in the Italian campaign against Austria in 1859. He was also engaged at Montobello, Solerino, and various outpost affairs, receiving for his gallantry the French "Medallie d'Italie" and the decoration of "Military Valor" from the King of Sardinia. He was in garrison at various posts, 1856-07, and in the guard of the Empress of France, 1897-72. On the fail of the empire he with difficulty escaped with his life from the Commune in Paris, At the close of the war in 1871 he returned to this country, and married the same year, at Newport, R. L. Mrs. Caroline Reloy Edgar, formerly Miss Appleton. a granddaughter of Daniel Webster.

Col. Bonaparte resided in the United States until the fall of 1873, when he went to Europe and resided some time in Paris. He returned to the United States in April. 1873, reaching Baltimore a few days before the Jeath of his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte, Since then he has spent most of his strandmother for the condition of the paris of his grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte, Since then he has spent most of his worder and Webster and Webster on Charles Joseph, is a lawyer in Baltimore and Newport and Webster and Market he a

parts. Since then he has spent most of his time in Massachusetts. His younger brother, Charles Joseph, is a lawyer in Baltimore and survives him, as does also his one daughter, Miss Loisette Bonaparts, who is prominent in Newport and Washington society.

Ernest V. Clemens, 38 years old, died at his home, 250 Willis avenue, on Sunday morning. He was the son of A. B. Clemens, manager of the White Cloud Mining Company of Clemens, Neb., and was himself a mechanical engineer. He was born in Waterbury, Conn., but came here five years ago to become Superintendent of the De La Veragne Hefrigerating Company at Port Morris. He held the post at the time of his death. He was a member of the Civil Engineers' Association, the Mechanical Engineers' Association, and of the Old Curiosity Club. He died of pneumonia after an illness of two weeks.

two weeks.

Mrs. Lavinia Fillmore, probably the oldest resident of New York State, died on Sunday in the town of Clarence, Erie county, N. Y., aged 10d years. She was the wife of the clergyman who officiated at the hanging of the three Thayers in Buffalo in 1825, and her husband was a relative of President Fillmore.

Isaac G. Gordon, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Brookville at 1 o'clock yesterday after a long and painful illness. He was 73 years of age.

THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Cardinal Gibbons, in His Address, Tells an Anredote of Gladstone. CHICAGO, Sept. 4.-Cardinal Gibbons deliv-

ered an eloquent address at the opening of the Catholic Congress to-day. Five thousand people were in attendance. While exhorting the congress to mark its proceedings by courtesy and charity, the Cardinal said: "Perhaps the best model of courtly dignity and courtesy that I could set before you is the

Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, the Grand Old Man. I happened to be in the House of Com-mons in 1880 when Mr. Gladstone was Prime Minister, as he is to-day. A very long debate was going on regarding taxation. The Ministry were in favor of transferring a tax from the grain to the malt, and of relieving the farmer at the expense of the brewer. measure that would bring joy to the heart of the Archbishop of St. Paul. A young lord on the opposition side was making a dreary speech to the effect that it was better to let well enough alone, and that the relations be-tween the tax collector and the taxpayer were of an amicable character and should not be disturbed.

of an amicable character and should not be disturbed.

"As soon as it was announced that Mr. Gladstone was going to speak, the House was suddenly aroused from its lethargy and was inflamed with cheers. He had spoken but a few words when he was rudely interrupted by the young lord. Mr. Gladstone gracefully bowed to his opponent, teceded a step, and sat down. When his lordship had finished Mr. Gladstone resumed his speech.

"He dissected his opponent with his Damascus blade. His lordship cheerfully submitted to the operation, because the blade was pointed, not with poison, but with honey. I have studied the subject of finance, said Mr. Gladstone, under Sir Robert Feel. I have sat at his feet like Saul at the feet of Gamaliel. I am an old man and have not the sanguine temperament of my honorable young friend. And as for me, I never expect to see the day when the tax collector and the tax payer will rush into one another's arms and embrace one another."

"God grant that our fondest anticipations

rush into one another's arms and embrace one another.

"God grant that our fondest anticipations of your labors may be realized, and that the invocation to-day of the divine blessing—which is so full of hope—may be crowned at the end iof your sessions by a Te Deum full of joy and gratitude for the success of this Congress.

"And as an earnest of this happy result I hold in my hand a letter that I received from the Holy Father, in which he blesses this Congress. May his blessing and the blessing of food dominate this assembly. May it enlighten your minds and warm your hearts and be a harbinger of peace and concord in all your deliberations."

The latter of the Pope was read as follows:

The letter of the Pope was read as follows: In our belowed son James, by the title of Sancia Maria in Transverse, Cardinal Private of the Holy Roman Church, Archbeithapp of Ballimors, "BELOYED SON: Health and apostolic bene-

"Pichove Son: Health and apostolic benediction.
"It has afforded us much satisfaction to be informed by you that in the coming month of September a large assembly of Catholic genetiemen will meet at Chicago, there to discuss matters of great interest and importance.

"Furthermore, we have been specially gratified by your devotion and regard for us in desiring as an auspicious beginning for such Congress our blessing and our prayers. This filial request we do, indeed, most readily grant, and beseech Almighty God that by His aid and the light of His wisdom He may graciously be pleased to assist and illumine all who are about to assemble with you, and that He may enrich with the treasures of His choicest gifts your deliberations and conclusions.

"To you, therefore, our beloved son, and to all who take part in the Congress aforesaid, and to the clergy and faithful committed to your care, we lovingly In the Lord impart our apostolic benediction.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and of our Pontificate the sixteenth. Leo XIII, Pope."

Archbishop Corrigan Starts for Chicago. Archbishop Corrigan set out for Chicago yes terday in a private car attached to the Exposition fiver. A large part of the rest of the train was occupied by the hundred other delegates was occupied by the hundred other delegates to the Catholic Congress who accompanied him. The train is due in Chicago at 10 o'clock this morning. Archbishop Corrigan will prob-ably remain in Chicago for several days after the adjournment of the Catholic Congress.

Letters from the Pope. ROME, Sept. 4.-The Pope has written to

Mgr. Satolli and Cardinal Gibbons important confidential letters, with which Father Frederick Rooker, vice-rector of the American Col legs in Rome, started on Friday for America. Father Rooker will deliver these letters personally to the Cardinal and the Apostolic Delegate. It is understood that these letters are the outcome of reports which have reached the Pope concerning alleged opposition in New York to Mgs. Satolii.

EMIN PASHA MURDERED.

His Priends No Longer Have Meason Hope that He to Altre. LONDON, Sept. 4.-The Rev. Mr. Swann, missionary who has just returned from Ujiji.

on the east shore of Tanganyika. says that it is impossible to doubt that Emin Pasha is "The most circumstantial reports reached me from four independent sources." said Mr. Swann. "and all agreed as to the details. The Arabs everywhere in Africa are rejoicing over his death.' According to the reports received by Mr.

Swann. Emin had arrived in October last in the region ravaged by the Arab slave raider. Said bin Abed, in the northeastern part of the Congo Free State. A party of Arabs approached and asked Emin: "Where are you going?" "To the coast," was Emin's reply.

The leader of the Arabs, who was armed with a elmeter, then stepped up to Emin and said: "You are Emin Pasha who killed the Arabs at Victoria Nyanza." Without waiting for an answer he struck off

Emin's head with the cimeter. Emin's body was thrown to the Manyemas, who ate it. Subsequently the Manyemas murdered Emin's followers and ate them.

Mr. Swann says that these details have been

so often repeated, that in Ujiji nobody has the slightest doubt as to their correctness.

Mr. Swann's testimony is only the latest one in the series of recent reports from Africa, that, in the past few weeks, has convinced practically all of Emin's friends in Europe that he is dead.



EMIN PASHA. In the death of Emin Pasha (Edward Schnit-

chief promoters. If he had not won fame as the man who, unaided and alone, for years kant the seeds of civilization alive on the upper Nile, the world would still have known him as a remarkable man. As he was killed in October last, he was only 52 years old when he died, and sixteen of those years had been spent in a savage land, out of reach of libraries and the society of educated people. Yet he held high rank as a man of ectence, and as a linguist his attainments were equalled by few men. All who have read his letters to English friends know how admirable was his command of the resources of our language. He was solie with equal facility to use the German. French, Italian. Turkish, and Arabic languages; he had mastered several Slavonic dislects; he possessed advanced attainments in the Persian language, and spoke with fluency several of the Central African tongues. He could without detection have played the rôle of a native of a half dozen different countries. He wrote once from Trebizond, where he had settled as a physician, and assumed the Turkish name he bore to his death: "I have adouted the habits and customs so completely, that behind the Turkish name that hides me no man suspects an honest German."

Emin was of Jewish parentage. He turned Mussulman in order to facilitate his progress in Africa. He was the son of a German merchant, who survived only a few years the birth of his son in 1840. He was long astudent of medicine and science at the Berlin Academy and the University of Breslau, and it was his love of adventure and his exceptional taste for natural sciences that ied him to go to Egypt and volunteer for service in the Soudan under Gordon. Dr. Schwelnfurth wrote a while ago: "Gordon was just the man to respect Emin and correctly estimate his gifts and capabilities. He sant him on tours of inspection through the territory and on repeated missions to King Mitesa at Uganda. When Gordon Pasha became administrator of all territory lying outside the narrower limits of Egypt, Dr. Emin Effendi received the post of commander of Lado and the government of the Equatorial province. With how much fidelity and self-denial he gave himself to his task is well known." him as a remarkable man. As he was killed in October last, he was only 52 years old when

commander of Lado and the government of the Equatorial province. With how much fidelity and self-denial he gave himself to his task is well known."

His province had become a source of revenue to the Egyptian Government, and he was sending steamers every month to Kharioum loaded with ivory and other products of the tropics, when the Mahdist rebellion cut him off from the world. Before this event he had in three years swept the slave traders out of the enormous country he governed.

Stanley had almost to tear Emin from his province, for in spite of the rebellion among his soldlers and the fact that he had few loyal men to rely on he could not easily endure the thought of giving up his work. "For some reason or other," writes Stanley, "the Pasha seemed in no wise inclined to quit Africa."

Stanley said he had heard it suggested that Emin did not hold his people with a sufficiently firm hand. Whatewer truth there may be in this, it is certain that Emin could never have saved his large province from the chaos that followed the Mahdi's revoit if he had not possessed executive and administrative falents of a high order. He not only defeated the first Mahdist force that was sent against him, but he maintained, until after Stanley met him, his authority over the whole of his province, except the extreme northern and some of the western districts, which he abandoned, because his resources were not adequate to maintaining garrisons there.

In 1890, after Emin had recovered from the injuries incurred by a fail from a window at Bagamoyo, near Zanzibar, he entered the German service, and was sent to Victoria Nyanza to make treaties with the chiefs and to found a station. He established the station of Bukoba on the west side of the lake, and made it a prosperous settlement, surrounded by plantations and a considerable native population. In 1841 he started northwest on an exploring excedition which occupied nine months, and resulted in important geographical discoveries. In January, 1842, he started north nean at the Cameroon

on the journey. A Desperado Arrested By a Boy,

MARSHFIELD, Mo., Sept. 4.-James Bell. noted desperado who has terrorized this com munity for over thirty years, stabbed and muinty for over thirty years, stabbed and killed John Harrington without provocation on Saturday night. The Sheriff, on account of the serious illness of his wife, declined to leave home and arrest Beil. Thomas Moore, its years old, asked to be depatized, and a gun and shackles were given him. He drews bead on Beil and made him don the bracelets, and locked him in a cell in the county jail.

The 17th Victim of the Chester Wreck. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 4.—Ralph De Forest of Boston, the cook on the dining car which went down in the Chester wreck, died yesterday, making the list of the dead seventeen.

Live Stock Morket,

New Yone, Monday, Sept. 4.—Receipts of beeves for two days were 3,403 head, moinding 41 cars for export, 01 cars for the market, and 142 cars direct to sample error. Trade opened active, 10c. 2 100 ha, higher, closing dult and barely steady. Poorest to best native steers and discrete the steady of 10c ha, the heat native steers and discrete the steady at 160 ha, the same and discrete at \$1.856354.10; bulls and dry cows at \$2.951. Pressed her? steady at 16946, \$2 h. for matter steers from at the form Lendon quotes American steers from at the steady at scant high. \$3 h. hipments to-morrow, 500 hours and 2,500 quarters of herf. Shipments to morrow, both beeves and 2,500 quarters of berf.

Hereipts of calves for two days were 3,130 head, Veals Brm; grassers and buttermitk calves by \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$. B. lower. Veals sool at \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$. \$\frac{\pi}{2 Signific. Receipts of hogs for two days were 7.882 head, in cluding 2 cars on sais. Market firm at \$5.75@\$6.50 \$ 100 hs.

Court Calendare This Day.

SCREEK COUNT-GENERAL TERM -Recess continued.

MANDERS - MOTION calendar called at 11 o'clock Septat TREM -Paris 1 and II -Adjourned for the term.

Cincort Count - Paris I. II., III., and IV -Adjourned
or the term. Cincor Court.—Parts I. H. III. and IV—Adjourned for the term.

Segmous was Court—Than. Term.—Contested wills of Robert J. Fond John Morresi. Minns M. Nye. Sichard J. Clarke. Michael Crowe. Joseph F. Johnson, Hannah Daniels, Burriette Barnum, Anguste Racer. William H. Waller. Harriet E. Hurd. Margaret Ibonovan. and Thomas Floyd Colen, at 101:00 A. M. Granske.—Relate of George M. A. Parker. at 10:30 A. M., For probate—Wills of Lena Schubiger, Catharine Echonnell. Adam Schultheis. Elizabeth Steundorff, Margaret Linder, Charlotte Mable. George Welker, Sr. Susan F. Embary, Dorothea Cook. William Gramm. Jr., Aunie Skelly, Jeremia Cronio, and Reuten Langdon. at 10:30 A. M. Common Figura Term.—Motions. Term.—Adjourned for the term. Servanos Cotter.—Sect. Linder. Schuber. Court opens at 11:80

Servanos Cotter.—Association. Soil. Court Court.—Servanos Cotter.—Servanos Cotter.—Servanos Cotter.—Servanos Cotter.—Servanos Cotter.—Servanos Cotter.—Servanos Soil. Soil

Gorham Solid Silver

The reputation of the Gorham Co. is due in a great degree to the ability of the Company to produce constantly and in profusion the choicest specimens of Solid Silver Wares at reasonable prices.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.

SILVERSMITHS

BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

AN 86-YEAR-OLD CHICKEN THIEF.

The Oldest Offender Ever Ledged in the Union County, N. J., Jall. ELIZABETH, Sept. 4.-Robert O. Hudspoth, aged St, was committed to the county Jall here to-day from Westfield for breaking into a neighbor's chicken coop. He forced his way into a poultry house owned by Charles Park-

into a poultry house owned by Charles Parkhurst, and was caught with chickens in his
hands. He said he meant testeal the fowls,
and said he was only getting square with
Parkhurst for a dett of thirty-six years
standing. He explained to Detective Keron
that Parkhurst in 1857 took a dozen chickens
belonging to him.
The octogenerian is philosophical over his
arrest. He says he expects to get out of this
sorape, cares little whether he does or not.
He is the oldest offender ever lodged in the
Union county jail.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Bun rices... 5 31 | Sun sets... 6 26 | Moon rices, mes. BIGH WATER-TRIS DAY. Sandy Hook, 2 51 | Gov. Island, 8 12 | Hell Gate., 5 00

Arrived-Monday, Sept. 4 Arrived—Mondar, Sept. 4.

Ra Friesland, Nickels, Antwerp.

Ra Saale, Ringh, Southampton.

Ra St. Giles, Fortar, Liverpool.

Ra St. Giles, Fortar, Liverpool.

Ra Colorado, Abbott, Hull, via Boston.

Ra Colorado, Abbott, Hull, via Boston.

Ra El Norte, Byrna, New Orleans.

Ra Chas, F. Mayer, Hand, Haitimore,

Ra Guier, Baarbig, Philadelphia.

Ra Holquin, Andersen, Philadelphia.

Ra Honaelian, Cowell, Hull.

Rark Crescent, Bartlett, Mobile.

Rark Iona, Feterson, Rahia.

Rark Montreal, Eagles, Fowey.

[For later arrivals see First Faga.]

ARRIVAD OUT.

Sa Italia, from New York, at Gothenburg.
Se Latimbro, from New York, at Genoa.
Se Schiedam, from New York, at Austroam.
Se Egypian Monarch, from New York, at London,
Se Mohican, from New York, at Avonmouth.
Se Puerti, Rico, from New York, at Lisboa.
Se City of Augusta, from New York, at Savannah.
Se Algonquin, from New York, at Charlesbon.
Se J. G. Christopher, from New York, at Jacksonwitte. ARRIVED OUT.

Sa Grecian, from New York for Glasgow, passed Tory Se Loch Marce, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Se Mannheim, from Cuxhaven for New York, passed Prawie foint.
So Bremerhaven, from Massiuls for New York, off the Lisard.

Fa Dubbeldam, from New York for Rotterdam, off Inteof Wight.

Es Gothia, from New York, off Prawis Point.

SAILED FROM PORRIGE FORTS.
Se Dania, from Hamburg for New York,
Se Manhanest, from Avenmouth for New York,
Se Argyll, from Singapore for New York. SAILED FROM DONESTIC PORTS.

Sa H. M. Whitney, from Boston for New York. Sa City of Columbia, from West Point, Va., for New York. Aller, Bremen Mult Clear,
Mult | Sail Demorran. | Carnens La Guayra | 11 000 A. M. City of Alexandria, Havana | 100 P. M. Germanic, Liverpool | 11 000 A. M. Madiana, St. Thomas | 1300 P. M. Paria, Southampton | 10 30 A. M. Wasiand, Antwerp | 12 00 M.

Due Todas.

St. Croix

Kingston

Bremen Amaid. Donna Maria Edam. Norwegian... Due Saurday, Sept.
St. Thomas
Dundes
Huil.
Nassau

Bisiness Rotices.

Mrs. Winslow's Moothing Syrsip
Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of
NOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDERN WHILE TERTHING
with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD,
SOFTENS THE GUINS, ALLARS ALL PAIN, CURSA
VIND COLIC, and is the BEST REMEDY FOR DIARRIDGA, Sold by DRUGGISTS in every part of the World,
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

Railroad men are peculiarly liable to colds and coughs Their tavorite remedy is Adamson's Hotanic Cough Balsam. Trial bottles, 10 cents. All druggists.

MARRIED.

BATES-MeGRATH, -At Deep Groves, Newport, R. I., July 17, 1890, Charles F. Bates to Annette P. MeGrath. Boston papers copy. .

DIED.

CADMUN,-At Bloomfield, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 2, at 7:30 P. M., Hadley Parkhurst, aged 33 years, elsest son of George W. and Leah M. Cadmus. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his father, 30 Benson at., Bloomfield, N. J., on Tucaday, Sept. 8, as

FRENCH.-On Sunday, Sept. 3, of pneumonia Binaido II. French, in the filst year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 1,788 Atlantia av., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, at 8 o'clock Relatives and friends are invited. HASSARD,-On Sunday, Sept. 3, 1893, in Litch-field, Conn., Augusta C. Hassard, in the 83d year of

Funeral services in Litchfield, Conn. Buriat in Calvary Cemetery on Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 11:30 A. M., on arrival of morning train from Litchfield, Conn., at Grand Central Depot. Heaton papers please copy. MERHAN.—After a brief illness, on Monday, Sept. 4. Margaret, beloved wife of John Meehan. Funeral from her late residence, 141 East 114th et.

her age.

Wednesday, Sept 6, at half past 9 A. M ; thence to St. Paul's Church, East 117th at. Relatives and Van Rensselaer, son of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Janet King Townsend, aged 22 months.

Funeral at Grace Church Chantry, Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 11 o'clock. Special Botices.

Private office in store; open until 11 o'clock at night.
1,265 Broadway, near 32d st.

NEGR.FOT OF THE HAIR brings baldness.

Rew Publications.

CHEAP INTERLINEAR TRANSLATIONS. "Commer." Demostheres, "Livy" (others); mailed FRATT, 155 6th av.

Dividends and Auterest.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW YORK, Aug 50, 1898.—A quarterly dividend of one and the quarter style of control to the optical and the optical company and he paid at the office of the company 21 Cortained at in this city, on and after Fridge. Sept. 15, 1868. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business to day until the moraling of Saturday, Sept. 16.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES A. WALKER, Treasurer.

Elections and Meetings.

THE WASHINGTON STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MEETING of the storeholders of this company will be held at its office, 2 30.0 Eight av. on Thursday, hept. 7 at 5 octions. F. S. MARDEN, Secretary. at 5 o clock.

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING for the ejection of directors of the East bids Bank will be held at the bank, 466 Grand at, on Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books close Aug. 24, WM. R. KIVIN, Cashier.